present Constitution. At the first and second, single ballots sufficed. At the third, Carnot was elected on the second ballot.

despatch to-night from Cette, the small town near Marsellies where the murderer last lived, says that he was employed as a journayman baker by a man named Vials, received wages on Saturday, and left by the afternoon train. The wife of the baker asked him where he was going, and he replied: "I don't know." He bought a dagger, an ugly Spanish weapon, second hand, from a gun dealer

It is said that he expressed Aparchist sentiments among workmen and was actively conearned in the riote a few weeks ago at Aigues-Mortes. That anti-Italian demonstration may have furnished his motive for killing the President of the French republic.

There is ne doubt that the oring has aroused a hot feeling against Italians throughout France, especially in the southern provinces. The Government to-day has taken quiet preeautions to protect the Italian Embassy here and the Consulates in other places.

Paris to-night wears an aspect unknown since the days of the Commune. The streets are almost deserted. All places of amusement are closed. The bright lights and gay growds have disappeared, and it is verily a elty of mourning.

The body of the dead President arrived in Paris at 3:11 o'clock this morning. A guard of honor and an assembly of several hundred persons were at the station. The oak coffin was taken from the hearse and driven rapidly across the city, reaching the Elysie just as the sun was rising at 4 o'clock.

Mms. Carnot was the only member of the family accompanying the remains. Her courage was more pitiful than tears as she followed the body of her husband through the black-draped waiting room. Her face was like marble, and all the more sad in contrast with the bright colors which she still wors.

## CARNOT'S LANT MOMENTS.

He Macw He Was Dying-Startling Re-suits of the Autopsy.

LYONS, France, June 25.-The details of the moments of President Carnot, as nearly as can be gathered at this time, are these: The Archbishop of Lyons reached the Prefeeture at midnight. He was at once admitted to the bedside of the dving President. where he remained alone with the wounded

man for a few minutes. What passed between them is not known. President Carnot, according to the statements of the physicians, was in a semi-sonsolous state. The Archbishot withdrew to the adjoining room while the dectors renewed their attentions to the dving man. Within a quarter of an hour after the Archbishop left the bedside the death struggles began and the Archbishop was recalled to the room.

The prelate administered the sacrament of extreme unction to the dying man. Dr. Poncet asked the President: Do you know your state?"

M. Carnot, who was then breathing feebly, replied: "Yes, I am dying." The Archbishop said: "Your friends are around you.' President Carnot, in an almost inaudible murmur, said:

I am glad to find my friends here." Almost within half a minute after this respi-

ration pulsations of the heart ceased.

Mme. Carnot, accompanied by her sons, Francois and Ernst Carnot, arrived here from Paris at 6 o'clock this morning by special train. She was met at Dijon by Premier Dupur, who informed her that all was over. Gen. Borins and Col. Chamoin awaited the arrival of Mme. Carnot at the Lyonnaise railway station at Lyons, with a view of avoiding a public demonstration at the Perrashe station, where crowds of people were awaiting in expectation of catching a glimpse of the afflicted lady. There were very few people at the Lyonnais station. Mme. Carnot ant her sons entered earriage, and were driven immediately the Prefecture, where the body of her hasband was lying. Her three sons and the officers of the President's household accompanied her to the bedside. Mme. (arnot stood trembling as she gazed at the lace of the dead, but shed no tears, though all about her were weeping. The officers retired, leaving the widow and her sons with the dead husband and father.

The body of the dead President was transferred from the small bed on which he died to the Prefect's bed. The body was fully dressed. and upon the breast was placed the grand cordon of the Legion of Honor. A catafaique is being prepared for the reception of the body at the Palace of the Eigsee in Paris. Mme. Carnot positively refused to allow the body of her husband to be embalmed.

Mme. Carnot did not wish an autopsy to be held, but finally withdrew her objections. After the examination this statement was

"The liver was horribly wounded. The dagger pierced it through a depth of five inches The aortic vein was severed and one rib was broken. The weapon penetrated fully savan inches beneath the surface. The abdominal cavity contained two quarts of blood. Externally the wound appeared only as a cut about an inch long under the breast. The dagger must have been under strong pressure. otherwise it could not penetrated so 'ar.'

At 3 o'clock this afternoon the President's bedy was placed in the coffin. The Mayor of Lyons has issued a mourning proclamation, in which he says: Cursed to the eriminal! Cursed be the

wretches who, by their doctrines and writings. armed the assassin!"

## GOING TO THE ELYSEE,

The Late President's Body Taken to Parts Last Night.

Paure June 25 .- President Carnot's body was moved at 6:30 o'clock this evening to the railway station in Lyons and there was placed in a car heavily draped with black. At 7 o'clock the special train to which the car was attached started for Paris with Mme. Carnot, several officers of the late President's house-hold, and a few other officials.

The grand salon in the Elysée palace has been transformed into a funeral chamber. It is hung in black drapery, fringed with sliver. The chandellers are covered with crape and the candelabra at the corners of the catafalque have been wrapped in black cloth. A military guard will be on duty in the chamber until the funeral, which probably will take place on

The grand Court of Honor has been changed completely with crape hangings. On the black background are flags, trophies, and silver shields, some marked "C" and others "P. F." A catafalque for the funeral service is building in the court yard.

Esfers the body was removed to the train in I wone the Archbishop of Lyons offered prayers. The coffin was borne on a gun carriage the dense, bare-headed throng filed the streets leading to the station. The c'ergy in their vestments, many accieties formed the procession. They moved slowly through the stient multitude. The flourish of trumpets, the artillery salutes. and the beating of muffled drums were the only sounds, for the people of the city did not utter a word as the body was carried past

Only after the special train had started for Paris did the indignation of the street crowds lead to visience. One mob was guided by members of the athletic societies who went to Lyons to take part in resterday's fetos. The athletes carried flags which they waved before the rioters as they shouted their demands for revenge. A dozen shops owned by forsigners were looted, and the rioters proclaimed their intention of smashing every concern conducted by an alien. Two caffic were looted which had not been closed in obedience to the order for mourning. Others were closed quickly when the mob appreached. a company of cuirassiers charged twice on the crowd in the Hue do la Republique before the street could be cleared.

who was unloading a steamer at Toulon this morning made a sneering remark concerning

President Carnot.

A Frenchman hit him with an Iron bar cracking his skull. The Italian made a futile lunge with his knife in self-defonce. He was

CARNOT'S LAST RESTING PLACE. His Body Will Be Laid in the Panthens Beside that of His Grandfather,

police barely saved him from lynching.

LONDON, June 25.—The Paris correspondent of the Ners says: "President Carno's body will be laid in the Pantheon beside that of his grandfather. The President shrank from visiting Lyons, and hesitated a long time owing to weariness, his bealth having never recovered from the strain caused by the Russian fetes. However, when his entourage mentioned the rumors that the Anarchists in Lyons were determined to avenge Vaillant, he felt in honor bound to go. Since Vallant's execution he had received. daily, menacing letters. He disdained to notice them and re fused to take any extraordinary precautions Despite the sincere public grief, Paris maintains a cool head. There are no disorders and no disposition to excite bad blood in Italy."

#### CARNOT'S ASSASSIN. He Is Perfectly Tranquil-He Had Been

Lyons, June 25.—Santo, the assassin, shows not the slightest sign of ag tation. He is perfeetly tranquil, and, at times, appears careless and even callous. He has admitted that he had for some time contemplated his crime. He produced to-day a programme of the Lyons feativities, giving President Carnot's route through the city, Along the route he had marked spots where he presumed he would have a chance to strike the fatal blow. He bought the polgoard with which he stabbed the President in Cette, paying for it five france. He had given the subject of his crime considerable thought, and felt confident before he left Cette that he knew how to deal a fatal

According to his own version, which inquiry in Cette has correborated, he visited his awestheart before leaving, and said:

"I have quarrelled with my employer, and am going to Lyons. You will see me no more." He referred to the execution of Emil Henry who was beheaded for exploding a bomb in

the Café Terminus, and said: "He did not die bravely. I will show more courage than he did if I ever mount the scaf-

The police have succeeded in obtaining the following information in regard to the movements of Santo: After leaving Italy he lived at different times in Lausanne and Geneva Switzerland, and afterward in Lyons. From this city he went to Cette. France, where he spent the last year working as a baker. He reached Lyons from Cette at 6 o'clock on Sunday evening. It is learned that his real surname is Cesario and his Christian name San Hieronimo. He is 19 years of age. He was known to the police of Cette as a militant Aparchist. While in Cette he earned thirty france a month, besides his board and lodging. He was sober and industrious, but tack turn in his manner. He was a great reader and outspoken only when Anarchist theories ware discussed.

The police official who went to Cette to trace the assassin had an interview with Mme. Viala, who keeps the baker shop in which the murderer worked. She sava Cesario left her employ on Saturday, having given up his place on account of a quarrel. He received the money that was due him and disappeared. He left a box containing his effects in his lodgings. This the police opened, but found nothing compromising therein. Santo, it was found, purchased the poignard with which he

committed the murder on Friday.

The Lyons police learned this morning that Vielly, alias Marius Faure, a Lyons Anarchist, was heard saying on Friday evening: "If President Carnot comes to Lyons he will

be hurt. Somebody will stick a knife in him while he is riding shout rown." The police believed that Vielly might be Cesario Santo's accomplice, but M. Benoist. the examining magistrate, did not attach much importance to the evidence in question thinking that vielly was merely an Anarchist braggart. The police in Montpeller, near Lyons, went this afternoon to the house of the

ernoon in Milan. He said of the assassin "He was an excellent fellow before he joined the Anarchists. I do not believe he planned the murder. His comrades undoubtedly made

Cesario's mother is overwhelmed with grief. He was her favorite son.

Rome, June 25.—According to advices from

Milan, Sante was born at Motta Visconte, in Lombardy. He was expelled from Milan in 1893 and took refuge in Switzerland. The Italian police notified the Swiss and French authorities of his expulsion as a dangerous character.

### PERLING AGAINST ITALY. Anti-Italian Riots in Various Parts of

Paus, June 25.-Several Italians were attacked by a mob on the Qual Montabelle today, and the most strenuous efforts of the police were required to save their lives. Subsequently anti-Italian demonstrations were made in front of the Italian Embassy and Consulate. Both were promptly suppressed by the police, who were in force in the neighborhood, in anticipation of some such mani-

An anti-Italian riot took place at Grenoble this afternoon, and at one time threatened serious results. The Prefect, with the aid of a strong force of police, succeeded in quelling the disturbance. The mob subsequently para led the streets singing the Marselliaine. La France makes a bitter attack upon Italy

and upon Signor Reseman, the Italian Ambassador. The editorial declares that France ought not for a moment to tolerate the presence of Italian workmen. The same feeling is reflected by telegrams from Bordeaux. Havre, Nancy, Algiers, Lyons, and other places. Italian workmen and Italians gen-erally in France are fearful of reprisals, and many of them are keeping themselves out of

the war. In Lyons this evening the situation has been varied by alternate periods of perfect quiet and intense excitement. Early in the evening a mob turned an Italian grocery in the Rue Cuvier and the Italian Musical Soclety's hall in the Rue Mazenod. The mob dispersed by the police after the harm had been done, and for nearly two hours there was no sign of further disturbance. Then a procession formed suddenly in the middle of the city and marched through the streets

shouting: "Hurrah for Carnot! We will avenge him!

Hurrah for France?" Hardly fifteen minutes after this procession was scattered another one formed. The men were driven from the line by the police and thirty men were arrested. A third procession. with the same cry as the first one, was dispersed at 11 o'clock after twenty-five more arrests had been made. The total number of arrests during the evening was above sixty. Between 11 and 12 o'clock some 2,000 men and a few women began marching and shouting for vengeance. The police watched them closely and warned them not to be too demon-

strative, but did not interfere with them. The French workingmen in Grenoble this afternoon threw the tools of their Italian comrades from the wharves and factories and threatened to do them violence. A thousand paraded the streets, cheering for France and

They toro down the flag at the Italian Consulate, entered by ladders the windows of the The Italian communities in Marseilles and consular offices, and wrecked the furniture.

Towns are desiral for their safety. As Italian

They also defacing the Italian coast of arms.

Later they plundered and wreeked several Italian eafős. Rome, June 25,-The reports of anti-Italian

demonstrations in Lyons have erested great excitement in political circles. Premier Crispi has wired the Prefects of all the departments instructing them to take effertive measures to arrested at once and taken ashore, where the prevent any counter manifestations against The President of the Senate expressed his

indignation to-day at the idea that any oppro-brium should attach to Italy through M. Carnot's assassination. He hoped, on the contrary that the event would become a pledge of unity through the mutual sorrow of France and Italy.

## NEXT PRESIDENT OF FRANCE.

The Senate and Chamber Will Meet To

morrow to Elect Him. Parts, June 25.-Premier Dupuy, after meeting Mme. Carnot at Dijon this morning, con tinued his journey to Paris. Upon arriving here he asnounced that he would meet the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies this afternoon and afterward hold a Cabinet Council, Ministers Faure, Poincare, Hanotaux, Guerin, Lergnes, and Barthou met in conference at 3 o'clock the morning and agreed to convene the Congress at Versailles on Wednesday for the purpose of electing a

President. The majority of the Minister are favorable to the election of M. Casimir-Perier. The other candidates are M. Challemel-Lacour, M. Cavalgnac, M. Dupuy, M. Brisson, and M. Constans. After M. Casimir-Perier, M. Dupuy has the best chance.

In the course of the Ministerial Council the the question was raised and discussed as to the power of M. Challemel-Lacour, President of the Senate, to convoke the National Congrees on Wednesday, the day which he has fixed for that body to assemble at Versailles. Premier Dupuy defended the action of M. Challemel-Lacour on the ground that a new President must be elected within three days of the decease of the former Executive. Wednesday was fixed in order to enable Deputies living in places distant from Paris to arrive in

ime to vote in the Versailles Congress.

Bome newspapers assert to-night that M. Challemel-Lacour desired to postpone the meeting of Congress until Thursday in order o gain time to manipulate parties.

The Council agreed to introduce a bill in the Chambers according to M. Carnot a national funeral.

The Official Journal publishes the following 'In our expacity as President of the Nationa Assembly we summon the Chambers to meet in Congress at Versailles on Wednesday, June 27, at I o'clock in the afterneon, for the pur-

pose of electing a President of the republic.
"P. A. CHALLEMEL-LACOUE." When the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies penedat 2:20 P. M. to-day. M. Casimir-Perier President of the Chamber, arose with a paper in his hand. Immediately every person in the hamber was on his feet, with head bowed. The President then, in a voice trembling with emotion, read a letter from Premier Dupuy announcing the terrible crime at Lyons.

M. Casimir-Perier then addressed to the

Chamber an eulogy upon President Carnot, and in the course of his remarks associated the Chamber with the whole country in common serrow before the tomb where disappears a life of devotion and integrity. He then read the summons of M. Challemei-Lacour convok ing Congress at Versailles on Wednesday for the purpose of electing a President of the Re-In the Senate to-day President Challemel-

Lacour read Premier Dupuy's letter announcing the assassination of President Carnot. He then delivered an eloquent eulogy upon the life, character, and services of the dead President in which he said: "All Europe appreciated the nobility and

firmness of his character, and joins her re-

grets with ours." The lobbies of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies were crowded this morning. The friends of Premier Dupuy are already active to their efforts to promote his candidacy for the Presidency. M. Casimir-Perier's triends, how ever, declare that he is morally certain to be elected.

The Republican group in the Chamber of Deputies, 120 in number, have decided to vote for M. Casimir-Perier for President. The memhere of the extreme Left held a meeting this afternoon, M. Goblet presiding, and selected M. Anarchist Laborie, who is believed to have Brissen as their candidate. The Socialist harbored Cesario one night last week. He had group have decided to bar the way of any capitalistic or cierical candidate. The Senate Cesario's brother was interviewed this af- groups are undecided and are still holding national measures for dealing with them seem ee ings. M. Leon Say is mentioned as candidate by some of his adherents.

In all places frequented by politicians the succession to the Fresid-ncy is discussed constantly. Casimir-Perior's chances seem to improve steadily. This evening he is a more conspicuous faverite than ever.

London, June 26.-The Paris correspondent of the Times says: "Casimir-Perier alohe seems to have serious changes of election to the Presidency. Challemel-Lacour positively disclaims any intention to be a candidate "

## THE WORLL'S CONDOLENCES.

Outpouring of Sympathy and Sorrow from Various Countries, KIEL, June 25 .- Emperor William sent this telegram to the German Ambassador at Paris "Express to the Government of France my

indignation at the murder of President Carnot, whom I esteemed so highly." The Emperor also personally sent this telegram to Mme. Carnot at Lyons:

"The Empress and I are profoundly afflicted by the horrible news. Be persuaded, madame, of our entire sympathy. Our sentiments at this moment are with you and your family God give you strength to support you under the terrible blow. Your husband, who was worthy of his great name, is dead like a seldier on the battlefield."

Bestin, June 25.-Chancellor Von Caprivi called at the French Embassy at 10 o'clock this morning to cenver an expression of the sorrow and sympathy of the Emperor. Hun dreds of carriages containing callers with similar messages continued to arrive at the Embassy during the morning and early hours of the afternoon.

VIENNA, June 25,-Emperor Francis Joseph has wired Premier Dupuy expressing his deep sorrow at the death of President Carnot. LONDON, June 25.-Queen Victoria to-day sent a long despatch by private wire to Mme.

Carnot expressing her deep sorrow and sympathy. The Earl of Kimberly, Minister of Fereign Affairs, called at the French Embassy to officially express his sorrow at the death of Presi-dent Carnot. The Prince of Wales sent Sir Francis Knollys, Greom in Waiting, with a message of sympathy and condelence. The

ricelor over the French Embassy was lowered

message of sympathy and condelence. The triceior over the French Embassy was lowered to half mast his meroing.

Lord Kimberly telegraphed the Marquis of Dufferin. Firlish Ambassador at Paris, instructing him to express in the name of the Queen her Majesty's horror and deep regret at the murder of President Carnot.

The House of Cemmons was filled with members and visitors at the opening of to-day's sitting. The sympathy of the members with France was fully expressed.

Sir William Harcourt arose and amounced that to-merrow he would move an address to the Queen requesting her Majesty to associate any sentiment of her own feeling which might convex to France the abborrence with which the House of Cemmons regarded the crime which deprived Prusident Carnot of his life. The announcement was received with cheers. Lord Ressbery gave notice in the Heuse of Lords that to-merrow he would offer a motion similar to the one announced in the figure of Commons by Sir William Harcourt in regard to the death of President Carnot.

United Nature ambassador Bayard to-day addresses the following note to M. Deerst, the Franch Ambassador to Great Britain:

My Dath Collegature: I beer you to accept the assurance of my grief and sincere sympathies with your country and yourself as an honored and initial representative at this court, on this distressing occasion, when the patriotic and belong and assurants of civilization the world over will know no lines of diverse nationality when such desde are done but will not as blended in one community of sorrow,

anxious and determined to uphold the law, protect justice from such fatal assaults, and bring all the self-protesting powers of seclety into vigorous and concordant action.

For myself personally, and equally for the country I represent, I renew my expression of sineers corrow and perfect sympathy. I am, my dear colleague, sincerely yours.

THOMAS F. BATARD."

ROME, June 25.—King Humbert went personally to the French Embassy to convey his sympathies. He also sent a despatch to Fremier Dupuy recalling the fact that the assassination of Fresident Carnot occurred on the anniversary of the battle of Soferino, which was won by the armies of France and Italy, and adding: That sacred day which united the two nations in common glory reunites them in common sorrow.

king Humbert sent a telegram to Mme, Car-King Humbert sent a telegram to Mme. Car-

emmon sorrow."

King Humbert sent a telegram to Mme. Carnot asping:

"The blow that struck your husband struck at the same time my heart. The Queen's grief is profound. Italy is wounded not less than France. All share your mourning."

The Pope has sent a telegram to M. Hancotaux, French Minister of Poreign Affairs, expressing his great sorrow at the death of President Carnot and offering his sympa hy.

Cardinal Farocchi, Secretary of the Congregation of Aportolia Visitation, has written a letter to Mig. Ferrata, Papal Amiassador to France, expressing the hortor of the Vatican at the murder of President Carnot and expressing hops for the continued prosperity of France.

The officials of the Chamber of Deputies, headed by Signor Biancher, together with the officials of the municipality, called at the French Embassy after the adjournment of the Chamber to express their sympathy and conducione. Signor Biancher presented to the French Ambassador the resolutions of sympathy and sorrow passed by the Chamber of Deputies. These resolutions are highly eulogistic of the dead President.

The municipal authorities publish an invitation to all citizens to unite in common mourning with France, and appeal to all Covernments to take every precaution to safeguard society against Anarchists.

The Senate and Chamber of Deputies adjourned and all of the italian Bourses closed to-day in honor of the memory of fresident Carnot.

The Chamber of Deputies was crowded when

to-day in honor of the memory of iresident Carnot.

The Chamber of Deputies was crowded when that body was called to "rder this morning. Fremier Crispi announced the death of President Carnot in a voice which gave evidence of strong emotion. During the announcement every member of the Chamber arose to his feet and remained standing until the Premier had ceased speaking.

Premier Crispi said the murderer belonged to an infamous set that recognized neither country nor family, and against whom every nation ought to raise its active reprobation. He added:

Italy will join France in her mourning."

He added:

"Italy will join France in her mourning."
A proposal was unanimously approved that
the Chamber should observe an appropriate
form of mourning throughout the session.
After the adjournment of the Chamber of
Denuties all of the Ministers and a large majority of the Deputies proceeded to the French
Embassy, where they left cards. The flags on
all the municipal buildings were lowered to
half mass.

Embassy, where they left cards. The flags on all the municipal buildings were lowered to half mast.

The Pope is deeply affected by the assassination of Freeldent Carnot. His Holiness has advised his en courage to offer prayers that complications between France and Italy may be averted.

Parit, June 25.—The prominent members of the Italian celony in Faris are engaged in appending their own signatures and obtaining others to an address to the widow of the murdered President, expressing their horror at his assassination and their sympathy and condelence with his family and country.

Fremier Dupuly received a telegram from Faron Blane. Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, declaring in the name of King Humbert, the people of the kingdom of Italy, the two Parliamentary chambers, and the Ministry their detectation of the horrible crime, and assuring him that all shared the grief into which France had been punged by the hand of an Anarchist—a man without a country.

The rulers of all civilized countries have sent telegrams expressing to Mime. Carnot their sorrow and sympathy. Thousands have inscribed their names to-day in the register books of the Liyade. Among them were personal friends, diplomatists, academicians, society lenders, business men, and many workingmen. The concert halis and theatres are closed, and the races have been postponed.

COMMENTS OF THE FOREIGN PRESS.

The Leading Newspapers of Europe on LONDON, June, 25.-The Pall Mail Gazette says that Sante is eliber a lunatic or a mem ber of the Anti-Social League, which is aiming to make all government impossible. The natural good sense of the French, the paper believes, will not allow the fact that the asses sin is an Italian to arrest the growth of the better feeling which has been awakened between the two countries. France is assured of the sympathies of the world, and the event i likely to weld together Frenchmen of all parties, making the path of the next President smoother.

The Globe expresses doubt that any practi cal moral can be drawn from the event. What, the Globe asks, can be learned from Guiteau's murder of Garfield, from the assassination of Lincoln, or the attempts upon the lives of Premier Crispi, the Czar, and other rulers? The man Santo may be an Anarchistor he may be a fanatic upon the subject of race hatred. Under every form of government similar crimes have been committed and no intera feasible.

The Westminster Gazette says the foul mus der of President Carnot will cause a shudder throughout the world. "The same heart, said M. Carnot, speaking at the Lyone ex said M. Carnot, speaking at the Lyone ex-libition just before he was murdered. "beats in every french breast." That being the case, every Frenchman is feeling something of the fatal stab, and is ready to cry for vengeance and demand repressive measures against dan-gerous popular liberties. No historical justifi-cation for such a course can be found. Any one raised to a supreme position in any State-republic or autocracy-inevitably becomes a mark for the sensoirator or the maniae.

1 Aurs, June 26.—Mr. Francos Hebrard, the distinguished French journalist and Senator, says in Le Pemps

distinguished French journalist and Senator, says in I.- Temps
"President Carnot had no enemies. The republicans can boast of his invincible devotion to party, and the monarchists recognize the moderation of his ideas and acts, the perfect propriety of his public and private life and his sentiments of broad patrictism. He has not done any great things, happily for the country, whose great men always do more harm than good; but he has observed the letter and spirit of the Constitution, a happy period in the history of France."

La Patrie says the loss of President Carnot will be universally regretted.

Le Petite Parisienne says the crime is a great humilitation to a country possessing universal suffrage.

humiliation to a country possessing universal suffrage.

La fair says a united cry proceeds from the populace against anarchism, which is a synonyms for incitement to murder.

The Figure says Freeldest Carnot may have committed political faults, but his private character as a man always merited the respect of his adversaries. His faults were easily forgotten, but his dignity, generosity, and the correctness of his attitude were not possible to ferget.

correctness of his attitude were not possible to ferget.

"All Blas says that abroad President Carnot conquered the esteem of Governments by his high probity politically, and at home by the purity of his private life.

La Lantenue declares that the crime is entirely dissociated from politics, and expresses thanks that the criminal is an Italian.

The Neutiente Succle says the fact that the criminal is a foreigner greatly softens the blow.

L'Intransigeant says the murder was the act of a lunatic. It is impossible that M. Carnot had personally raised any hatred sufficient to cause any desire for his death.

The Necte says all France will mourn the less of a man who represented the country with dignity, and inspired the esteem of the entire world.

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entire world.

Bernis, June 25.—The Post says:

"He not only personified the tradition of the most giorious memories of the French revolution, but he also personified the system of balancing the republican forces. Though his hand now falls France, the character which his

tion, but he also personited the system is balancing the republican forces. Though his hand now falls France, the character which his regime gave to the State cannot he thrown out of constitutional lines by his tragic death. Those who are responsible for the luture must guard with uncompromising energy against persons attempting to seize the reins of government by a corp die main."

The Areas Zestinas, the Heichshote, and the San shurger make no editorial comment on the tragedy.

The Areas Zestinas, the Heichshote, and the San shurger make no editorial comment on the tragedy.

The Accesse Nachrichten says: "The motive for the crime may have been fanatical nationalism aroused by the crusi slaughters at algaes Mortes, or merely a link in the long chain of Anarchist outrages. In spite of the moral rottenasse of French accesses went their Socialist newspapers at this time will abstain from meledramatic glorification of the assassin. Frances now requires a determined defender of the historic order in her society and we hope be will be found in M. tanimir-l'aries."

The Voltarefluog says that M. Carnot shares the fate of Lincoln and tiarfield, and like them, shares their giorr. He was a man in the fullest sense of the word empring the unlimited esteem of all parties.

The Vostarefluog says that M. Carnot shares the fate of Lincoln and tiarfield, and like them, shares their giorr. He was a man in the fullest sense of the word empring the unlimited esteem of all parties.

The Postarefluog says "It is folly to charge Italy with the deed because the murderer is an Italian. If France porsessed to-day (en. Heulanger, or a man with then boulancer's popularity without his vaccillation. Europe would see a coup detait and a dicator."

The Tupshaff says M. Carnot was the most correct and the sirictest representative of the sovereignty of the people. He never counted the Chauvinist passion, but he succeeded in converting the monarchists and the imperialists to the regulable. Under his Freedency France animal the admiration and r THE MOST DESIRABLE CLASS OF BY ADVERTESING IN THE SUN. BAILY AND SUNDAY.

rivilized world is filled with horror. There is the greatest probability, it believes, that the murders belonged to an international society of Anarchists. M. Carnot has fulfilled his disties so that nobody could possibly complain of him personally. Germany, is spite of what reparates her from France, sympathizes with her in her mourning.

Concerning the murderer, the Zeiteng carn the question again arises what international means can be put into operation to fight the enemities of humanity?

The North German Gazette says: In the annais of France yesterday's date will be marred by an abominable crime. The wise moderation of M. Carnot, in all directions, did not spare his life from criminal fanaticism, His death will sound a note of warning to the entire world against the results of defective culture."

The Allmiache Zeitung has a warmly appreciative leader concerning the dead President. We can only hope, it says, that France will again entrust the guidance of her affairs to such a Irank, peace-loving man.

Views of Rochefort and Bernhardt,

LONDON, June 25,-Henri Rochefort, in an interview to-day said: "I fear the murder of President Carnot will be followed by reprisals against Italians and a repetition of the bloody scenes of the Algues Mortes. I am receiving telegrams from which I have the assurance that no Frenchman or Anarchist had anything to do with the affair. "In regard to the election of M. Carnot's suc-

cessor, I do not think that M. Constans has any chance in the race with M. Casimir-Perior

any chance in the race with M. Casimir-Perier and Dupuy. I trink the choice will fall upon M. Dupuy. If M. Casimir-Perier is elected France will fall under the regime of an autoritaire. I have no fear that Gen. Saussier or any other military officer will be elected."

Mms. Sarah Bernharit said:

"It was a stupid and brutal plece of savager. What are those fiends at? Whither will all this lead? So good, gentie, and kindboarted a man! I have done nothing but cry and rage since I heard of the vije deed. I have sent to Mms. Carnot at the Palace of the Liyade an expression of the painful sorrow of a French woman."

EXCITEMENT AT THE PATICAN.

The Pope Greatly Agitated When He Heard of the Assassination. LONDON, June 25 .- The Standard's Rome correspondent says:

Cardinal Rampella was aroused from bed by the first news of the assassination. He esitated to disturb the Pepe, but later, upon receiving confirmation of the report from the French Embassy and the Archbishop of Lyons. he went to his Hollness.

It was 6 o'clock in the morning. The Pope said: "It is bad news when you come at this hour. I also passed a bad night." Afterhearing the facts his Holiness was quite overcome. His features were convulsed with emotion and he exclaimed: "My God! what times!"

The excitement at the Vatican was inde-

GUARDING ROYALTT.

Surrounding Queen Victoria and the Caare-witch with Protectors, LONDON, June 25 -The Morning says that Carnot's assassin was catalogued at Scotland ard as a dangerous Anarchist. He never has seen in England, but his record was known. In consequence of the murder all English royalties and politicians will be carefully guarded

by detectives knowing the chief Anarchists. Elaborate arrangements have been made to guard the Queen on her visit to Whitelodge o-day and the Prince of Wales at the opening of the Tower bridge on the 30th. The Czarewitch is almost surrounded by detectives.

SENATE AND HOUSE ADJOURY.

Both Join the President in Messages of Grief and Sympathy. Washington, June 25, -Secretary Gresham this morning announcing the death of the French President. Almost at the same moment (11 A. M.) M. Patenotre, the French Ambassador, called, bringing the official notification of the French Government. Mr. Greeham mmediately started for the White House, and the President addressed this message to Con-

gross: The shocking intelligence has been received that the President of the French republic met his death yesterday at the hands of an assassir. This terrible event which has overtaken a sister republic cannot fail to deeply arouse the sympathies of the American nation, while the violent termination of a career promising so much in aid of liberty and in advancing civilization should be mourned as an affliction of mankind. GROVER CLEVELAND.

The President also directed that this mea-

sage be sent to Ambassador Eustis in Paris: Eastis, Ambamador, Paris, Fran he Minister of Foreign Affairs the profound sorrow with which the President and the Amerion negale have heard of the atrocious erims which has

The assassination of President Carnot was the one overruling topic in the Senate, as in the city, this morning. It was referred to in the opening prayer of the Chaplain, who im-plored that divine grace and mercy may rest pen "us and our afflicted sister country, so that we may at last come to that unity and brotherhood intended by Jesus Christ, the

ruler of the world." The reading of Saturday's journal was dispensed with, and, after a quorum of the Senate had appeared, Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations

man of the Committee on Foreign Relations, rose and in a voice tremulous with emotion said:

"Mr. President the duty devolves upon me as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign helations of the Genate to make the saddest announcement that can be made to the American people in regard to any event outside of their swn borders. It is the death by assassination of Fresident Carnot of the republic of France. In view of that very oppressive and alarming event, at which the nations of the earth will feel a serious shock, I present for the consideration of the Senate the following resolution:

resolution:

\*\*Mexicol That the Senate of the United States unite with the American people in expressing to the people of France their sorrow and sympathy in the national becavement they are suffering from the cruel blow of an assault, which was sined at the peace of France and fell upon the heart of Francient Carnot. And, as a mark of several terms of the wise, virtues a mark of several terms of the wise, virtues a mark of several terms of the wise, virtues a mark of several terms of the wise, virtues a mark of several terms of the wise, virtues a mark of the wise, virtues as a several terms of the wise virtues and the communicate this appression of battons and to Madame Carnot.

acrow to the dovernment of the republic of France and to Madame Caract.

The resolutions having been read, Mr. Morgan said: The grief of a national bereavement never falls upon France without exciting the sympathy of the American people. In the earliest days of the republic France won the gratitude of the people of the United States and created a sentiment of the despest and nost sincere regard which has united the names of Washington and Lafare te in a sacred memory that is imperishable. In the progress of both nations toward the highest attainments of civilization and government France and the United States of America have moved abreast, and in the front rank of the great powers of the world, without controversy or jealousy. In the noble purpose of securing to their people the blessings of liberty

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regulated by law and founded upon the severignty of the reople. France and the United States have schieved a common result, and have established immutably the true and just basis of human government.

"It is not to be expected that ungrateful and victous men will not find a pretext for liegans and snarchy in their daring efforts to abolish all restraints that interfere with their wicked passions and inculgences, or that they will not appeal to the snered name of Liberty as a shelter for their mischievious designs. Under forms of government less liberal toward their autjects, and more repressive of the common liberties of mankind, the same pretexts for crime are found by such persons in their flerred denunciations of tyranny. But, in each case, the Government owes the duty to the people of stern and summary repression of crime, and especially of orimes that threaten the interrity of the State and the peace of the country.

"President Carnot, the honest friend of liberty regulated and supported by law, was marked as a victim by the men who, being criminally insane, hold society and law in contempt and cruise through the world in the promagation of political pir cy and murder. Because he loved the liberty of law, he was selected for violent and brutal sacrifice, and has pericled by the assessin's hand.

"Carnot cane from a family of herois men, who never faitered in their love of liberty established in justice and regulated by law. His grand'ather so loved the liberty of France that he was the one Senator who alone voted that the First Cansul was not an Emperor, that France was republican, and that imperial power was not the legitimate of spring of the French revolution. He had voted to exceute Louis AVI., and refused to restore the powers of royally in the person of Nanoleon Bonspare. If cast ng his vote against the elevation of Nanoleon to imperial power and title, he declared that he would vote against the elevation of Nanoleon to imperial power and title, he declared that he would vote against the elevation of

The son of this great war Minister was the father of the stricken Fresident of France. He was so pronounced a republican that he refused to lake the oath of allegiance to Louis Napo con, as Emperor of France, and declined a seat in the French Assembly to which he was elected during his voluntary exils. In the Second Empire he was classed as Socialist, but his patriotism was recognized as being devoutly sincere, even by Napoleon III.

No man in France inherited greater honors or a better title to the love of the French people than Marie Francois Sadi Carnot, and no man's life better justified his right to the distinguished tribute to his worth bestowed upon him by France in his election to the French on him by France in his election to the Presidency of the republic. His administration of the Government has been that of peace, attended with great property. There is no stain of inneant blood upon his historic record. That which flowed from his pure and generous heart to appease a thirst for revenge upon society and upon government lecause they reproduce the crimes of Anarchists is ascred to every human being in the world who is in harmony with the nurposes of Republican institutions and the desire to establish personal and national liberty on the foundations laid by the people of the right to make their laws, and the duty of unqualified obedience to their authority. It was the highest aspiration of Carnot thus to establish justice and thus to guarantee liberty to France, and his death was a sacrifice to the cause he so worthily supported. America depices the cost of this noble effort, to France, to Carnot, and to the cause of self-government.

Mr. Sherman (Rep., O.), a member of the

plores the cost of this noble effort, to France, to Carnot, and to the cause of self-government."

Mr. Sherman (Rep., O.), a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and its Chairman in the last Congress, also addressed the Senate. He said:

"I heartily approve the resolution offered by the renator from Alabama and all he has said in favor of its adoption. The people of the United States and the people of France have been bound together by a tie, since the period of the Revolution, which has never been forgotten by the people of the United States. When they meet a great disaster, such as the one which has just befailen them so suddenly, the people of the United States with them, appreciate their situation, and earnestly hope that the crime which has been committed, so bad, so dangerous, so cruel, so mercliess, may pass away, and only brighten and clear the atmosphere to that country so interesting to us."

The resolutions were agreed to, and the Vice-President in accordance therewith declared the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

In the flouse, immediately after the reading of the journal and Chaplain l'agby's prayer, the message from the President was announced conveying the intelligence of the assassination of President Carnot, it was at once iai i before the flouse, and Mr. McCreary (Dem., Ky.), Chairman of the Committee or Foreign Affairs, offered these resolutions: Foreign Affairs, offered these resolutions:

Now set, That the House of Representatives of the
United States of America has heard with profound
sorrow of his assausation of President Carnot, and
tenders the propie of France sincers sympathy in their
nation: hereavement.

That the President of the United States be requested
to communicate this expression of sorrow to the dovernment of the republic of France and to Mine. Carnot,
and as a further mark of respect to the memory of the
President of the French republic the House of Representatives do now adjourn.

President of the French republic the House of Representatives do now adjourn.

Mr. Hitt (Rep., III.), ex-Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and formerly Secretary of Legation at Paris, paid a brief and eloquest tribute to the memory of the dead President, and the resenutions were agreed to.

In accordance with their terms, Speaker Crisp at 12:10 o'clock declared the House adjourned until moon to-morrow.

Soon after official notification of the death of President Carnot was received this morning by M. Patenotre, the French Ambassador, the tricolor of France was suspended at half mast from a balcony of the Embassy. Ambassador Parenotre came into town early from the sururban residence of his father-in-law. Mr. James Elverson of Philadelphia, and immediately entered upon the consideration of matters pertaining to the death of the President.

20 PUNI-H ANARCHISTS. Mr. Stone Introduces a Bill in the House o

WASHINGTON, June 25.-One result of the assassination of President Carnot was the in troduction in the House to-day by Mr. W. A. Stone of Pennsylvania of a bill defining the term "Anarchist," and providing penalties for crimes attempted by Anarchists. The bill provides that any person or persons appointed. designated, or employed by any society or or-ganization, existing in this country or in any foreign country, which provides in writing o by verbal agreement, understanding, or countenance, for the taking of human life unlaw fully, or for the unlawful destruction of a building or buildings or other property, when the loss of haman life is the probable result of such destruction of property, shall be deemed

an Anarchist. Any person being an Aparchist, as defined by the first section of this act, who shall attempt the life of any person holding office, elective or appointive, or employed under the Constitution and laws of the United States, or who shall attempt the destruction of any building or buildings or other property where the lose of the life of any such United States offi-

loss of the life of any such United States official or employee would be the probable result of such a destruction of suidings or other property, she i, upon trial and conviction of such offence in any Circuit or District Court of the United States of the district where such offence was attempted be sentenced to death by hanging, which sentence shall be executed by the Marshal of the district, in accordance with the sentence of the Judge before whom the case was tried.

Speaking of the bill, Mr. Stone said: "This country is the natural hiding place and remderwous of the Anarchist. There are more of them in this country to-day, perhaps, than in any other. Unleas we can restrict their o'mins and impose a severe penalty for their crued decids here we may expect more frequent assambinations in the future.

The bill introduced by me to-day is hastily drawn. Its purpose is to call public attention to the absence in our laws of any penalty for an attempt to take the life of an ufficial other than that imposed for aggressed assault with intent to kill. It will give Congress an opportunity to perfect our laws in this regard. Of course, Congress can only legislate to protection of others must 'se passed by the States. It may be thought hard by some that the seath penalty should be visited upon an Anarchist who attempts the life of an official of the United States of the life of an official of the United States and the country, and should be exterminated, and the country, and should be exterminated and the death penalty is not a sufficient punishment for their crime.

Vigorous Mensures Needed.

Washington. June 25.—"What is the lesson to be drawn from the assassination of Presi-dent Carnet?" was asked of Mr. McCreary, Chairman of the House Foreign Affaire Committee, to-day.
"It means," he replied. "that we must take

rigorous measures against men who practice deeds of violence like that of the lialian assessin of Carmot and against their co-conspirators who encourage and aid tham in such performances. The men who give their countainace to such deeds of violence are particips crimins, and should be dealt with as severely as the agent selected to do their bidding. It is not easy to say, speaking without careful thought upon the subject just how these laws should be framed; how far they should be drawn by the Federal Government, or whether they had better on left in the hands of the several blate Covernments. The main deeds of violence like that of the Italian assassin

## Are You All Out of Sorts

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consideration at the present time is the adoption of some law which will crush out anarchy; that will make it penishable by fine for mea to assemble and to give ulterance to anarchistic scutiments, and particularly to meteout speedy justice to those who proceed to extremes."

READ OF CARNOT'S ASSASSINITION. Prenderguat's Jurors Had the Newspapers

and It Has Raised a Row. Criticaco, June 25.-A sensation was made in the Prendergast trial to-day when it became known that Bailiff Morgan had allowed all the members of the jury to read the merning papers in which was an account of the assassination of President Carnot, a case in some retion of President Carnot, a case in some respects analogous to the murder of Mayor Harrison. The defence, which is simply trying to prove Prendergast insane, has no recourse under the law, but it is admitted even by A. S. Trude, the principal advocate for the prosecution, that the matter is likely to have some influence on the verdict.

To-day Attorney Gregory for the defence opened the case. He was followed by Mr. Trude for the prosecution. Taking of testimeny began in the afternoon. Jr. Brandt of Chicago and Pathers John P. Dece and Peter J. Muldoon of the Holy Name Cathedral testified. Both considered the prisoner insane. Prendergast's mother and brother were in court throughout the day.

AS MR. COOLIDGE KNEW CARNOT. Mr. Reid's Successor at the French Lega-tion Talks of the Assassination,

Boston, June 25,-The Hon. T. Jefferson Coolidge, ex-Minister for the United States to France and successor to White aw Reld, said to-day on the murder of President Carnot: "It is a most terrible misfortune, and will be deplored all over the world. President Carnot was a man of most amfable character, of up-

was a man of most amfable character, of unimpeachable integrity, and great activity. By
Carnot's death France losse, one of her mest
capa is leaders, and she will feel it severely.
He was a man of great intellectual power.
"Carnot could harmonize conflicting elements, and instead of trying to force the Government and the country to adapt itself to
himself as President, he adapted the President
to the country. It was this elasticity to varying conditions which made him such an ideal
first magistrate of the republic. I do not wish
to imply that he was weak, for beyond a certain safe point he was inflexible.

"The assass ination will not shake the French
republic. That is a stable Government and
will endure. It will strengthen the conservative republicans. The Boulangists, Communists, and other extremists, although probably
not concected at all with the assassination of
the President, will be held responsible to a certain extent by the French people, and will suffer accordingly. After the violence of the first
shock has subsided the actual effect will be to
establish republicanism in France more firmly
than ever.

"I am inclined to believe, from the reports

establish republicanism in Flame than ever.

"I am inclined to believe from the reports that I have read in the newspapers, that the net was that of an individual, a crank like Gulteau. Probably there was no organized anarchistic conspiracy."

The News Received in Russia. St. Perensuum. June 25. - None of the moreing papers published anything concerning the assassination of President Carnot.

Shortly atter noon reports of the tragedy began to spread. Great indignation and horror rere expressed in the restaurants and cafe by all hearing the news, Condolences from the Cerete de L'Harmonte

At a meeting of the Cercle de L'Barmonie Francais just night the following message was agreed on and cabled to Mine. Carnot:—

"Recognizing the protound catastronae that has happened to you, as well as to our dear France, the Cercle de L'Harmonie of New York parti ipates in your great grief and expresses its sincere sympathy."

Brooklyn's Flags to Be at Half Mast. The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen passed a resolution resterday directing that the na-tional State and municipal flags on the City Hall and other public buildings be lowered to half mast on the day of President Carnot's funeral. Not a Red Cent on the Dinsmore Claim

The undring "Dinamore claim" against the city for advertising came to fur her grief yeaterday. The Beard of Audit had been directed terday. The Beard of Audit had been directed ha special act of the Legislature t. "audit" the ciaim, which had been cut down leng ago from \$75,000 to \$05,000 and paid, a general release teing given by the claimat. The Board of Audit accordingly audited the claim at "cothing," and a mandamus was asked for by the claimats compelling the Board to audit the claim at something. Justice Farrett, before whom the motion was made, denied it yesterday on the ground that the general release was a complete estoppal.

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And of the EMEDS THAT HAVE HITH.

FRIVE Deen altered to the adjected have meet all along any proceeding decreases of have been no law of the series and permanent cure for polyancia and the only rational and permanent cure for polyancia and iteration of the salidary protoned of any or singuit diseases of the brightest disease of the brightest processes of passes of the series of the salidary protoned and permanent cure for polyancia and iteration of the salidary protoned to the salidary protoned passes of the brightest processes of the series of the salidary and the salidary and the salidary and the salidary collected for these agreements are permanent to research the salidary and the salidary and

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THESE REMEDIES CERE THE DESCRIPTION OF the RASE by removing the irritable condition of the RASE by removing the irritable condition of the security reaction and discharges they restore the party of the area of the APPHER TAMES ARE THE TAMEST ARE the discase halles the said of the shoest physician. The La hale treatment with effect a care These remedies herer give the singular pain when to produced, mever shas the shatture, are rapid any piese ant in their action, and could be used by a visid with-out danger. Consultation free. For further information call or address

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